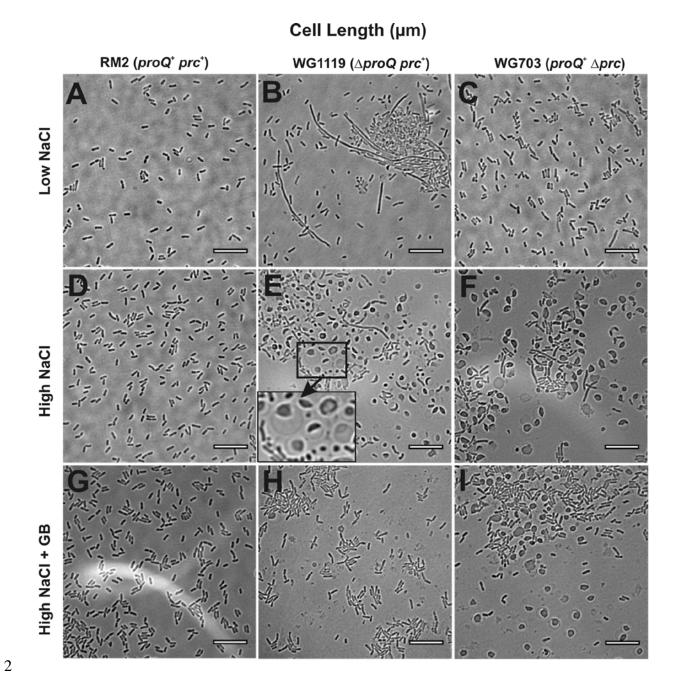
Legends for Supplementary Figures

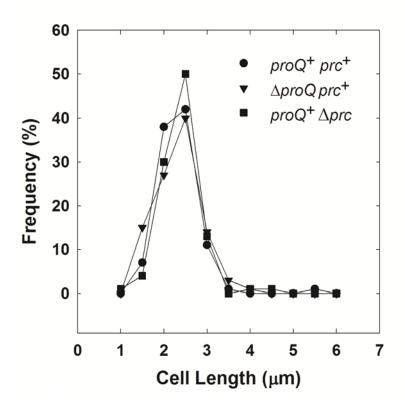
1

Supplementary Figure 1: Impacts of proQ and prc lesions on bacterial morphology These 2 images complement the ones shown in Figure 2. Bacteria were cultivated in MOPS medium to 3 4 late exponential phase as described for transport assays (25) and visualized by light microscopy 5 (see Materials and Methods). Representative micrographs are shown for strains RM2 (panels A, 6 **D** & G), WG1119 (panels **B**, **E** & **H**) and WG703 (panels **C**, **F** & **I**) cultivated in 7 unsupplemented medium (Low NaCl, panels A, B & C), NaCl-supplemented medium (High 8 NaCl, panels **D**, **E** & **F**) or medium supplemented with both NaCl and glycine betaine (1 mM) 9 (High NaCl + GB, panels G, H & I). Spherical cells with highly refractive, crescent-shaped 10 internal structures are evident in panels E, F & I (particularly the inset to panel E). All scale 11 bars correspond to 10 µm. Supplementary Figure 2: Impacts of proQ and prc lesions on cell length Bacteria were 12 13 cultivated to late exponential phase in high salinity MOPS medium supplemented with glycine 14 betaine (see legend to Supplementary Figure 1) as described for transport assays (25) and 15 visualized by light microscopy (see Materials and Methods). Length distributions are shown for 100 rod-shaped cells of strains RM2 (circles, proQ⁺ prc⁺), WG1119 (inverted triangles, RM2 16 ΔproQ856::FRT) and WG703 (squares, RM2 Δprc3::kan). Subsequent experiments revealed 17 18 that \(\Delta pro Q856::FRT\) rendered the bacteria ProQ- and Prc-deficient (Fig. 4). For strain WG1119, 19 3% of measured cells in cultures at low osmolality and 4% of measured cells in cultures at high 20 osmolality were greater than 6 µm in length. No measured cells in cultures of strain RM2 or 21 WG703 at low or high osmolality were greater than 6 µm in length.





Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 2